FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 AUGUST 1984

Iran

Khomeyni Speech — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told government and military officials in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that disputes between officials should be conducted without enmity and that the Armed Forces should keep out of politics. Officials should "think twice before saying something" because internal differences are providing propaganda for Iran's enemies. Noting the difference between Iran's official denial of involvement in the Red Sea explosions and Tehran radio's commentary lauding the explosions, Khomeyni criticized the radio for bringing blame on Iran, stating that "such things should not be said on the radio." He deplored the mining of the Red Sea as against both Islam and common sense. As for the rumors that he is seriously ill, Khomeyni told his opponents abroad to stop hoping that "so and so" is about to die or has lost his faculties.

Hijackers — An Iranian Embassy official in Rome announced that the two teenagers who hijacked an Iranian airliner to Italy have agreed to return to Iran following a promise that their lives will be spared and that the Iranian judges will take into account their attitude of penance, ANSA reported.

Pilgrimage — Before leaving for Saudi Arabia, Pilgrimage Supervisor Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'iniha told Tehran radio that Iran hopes for a "better" pilgrimage this year, adding that Mecca and Medina are the best places to raise the "general problems plaguing the Islamic world."

Iran-Iraq War

Following Iraq's claim to have hit another "maritime target" in the Gulf early on 9 August, Iran's War Information Headquarters announced that Iraqi planes had raided the "Foruzan" subsidiary platform in the Gulf, causing a fire that was quickly extinguished, IRNA reported. The reports of an Iraqi attack on a ship have not been confirmed, the announcement added, and the Iraqis may have mistaken the subsidiary platform for a ship.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi newspaper cited by INA warned that Iraq will intensify and escalate its siege of Khark Island until it attains all its objectives. Commenting on the military situation in an interview with the London magazine *AL-HAWADITH*, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz contended that the war has finally been resolved in Iraq's favor. Not only are the Iraqi soldiers better trained and equipped than the Iranian forces, but they also outnumber their Iranian counterparts at the front, he said. 'Aziz also stressed that the door to the establishment of normal relations between Iraq and the United States is open, though Iraq would like to see "serious" U.S. efforts to help end the war by preventing the flow of U.S. and U.S.-licensed weapons into Iran.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti Defense — Speaking at the launch of Kuwait's new high-speed missile boats, the Kuwaiti prime minister stated that Kuwait will shortly acquire "the most modern anti-aircraft defensive means," KUNA reported. The Kuwaiti defense minister subsequently disclosed that a Soviet delegation will soon visit Kuwait to finalize the Soviet-Kuwaiti arms deal, adding that Kuwait is determined to ensure that the military secrets of the Soviet weapons are not leaked to the United States, KUNA noted.

Saudi Oil Policy — When Saudi Arabia paid for some recent purchases with petroleum it did not give any explicit or secret reductions in the oil price and it ensured that these transactions did not cause the Kingdom's oil output to exceed the limits allocated to Saudi Arabia by OPEC, a Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry official asserted in a statement carried by SPA. The Saudi official accused "the mouthpieces of some hirelings" in the oil-consuming countries of spreading lies and exaggerations about Saudi oil policy in an attempt to undermine prices.

Red Sea

Egypt is capable of controlling the situation in the Red Sea and if any ship threatens the security of the Suez Canal, Egypt has the right to prevent that ship from passing through the canal, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told journalists in remarks reported by Cairo radio. In a related article reported by MENA, the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* noted "several indications" that Iran and Libya were responsible for the mines in the Red Sea and disclosed that Egypt has warned Iran that if the latter's responsibility is established, Egypt may take measures to deter such actions. Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan also condemned the mining of the Red Sea as a "criminal act" which the Kingdom will "firmly confront," according to SPA. Libya, on the other hand, in an "analysis" broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland has accused the U.S. Government of planting the mines in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea "to impose its domination over the region and intensify the American military presence there." The "analysis" also cited U.S.-Egyptian "collusion," pointing out that it was the Egyptians who requested American and Western assistance in clearing the mines.

As for the minesweeping operations, AFP reported that two French minesweepers will arrive in Egypt within 2 weeks to join the four British vessels sent to the area at Egypt's request. The FRG Foreign Ministry disclosed that a Soviet minesweeper is also operating in the southern part of the Red Sea, according to AFP.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received visiting Soviet envoy Vladimir Polyakov for talks on regional and international issues, including the recent Soviet proposals on the Middle East, Damascus radio reported. In another development, the PDRY foreign minister arrived in Damascus and disclosed that he would discuss the recent developments in the Red Sea during his talks with Syrian officials, according to the radio.

Israel

The post-election negotiations conducted by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres have confirmed that only a national unity government is possible, according to Alignment sources cited by Jerusalem radio. Earlier, the Alignment and Likud leaders concluded their first round of negotiations and agreed to meet again on 12 August, the radio noted. The two sides have thus far avoided the question of who will be prime minister and have focused instead on policy issues, including foreign affairs and settlements, IDF radio reported.

Maghreb Affairs

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid will shortly hold a summit meeting in Algiers with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, WAKH reported citing Arab sources in Rabat. In a report from the same city, KUNA disclosed that preparations are underway for Moroccan King Hassan II to pay an official visit to Libya.

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Karmal Addresses PDPA Politburo Session
LD100711 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The periodic session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was held yesterday at 1600 hours at the headquarters of the party's Central Committee, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

At this session some important issues relating to the economic, social, and political situation in the country were discussed. On these issues necessary decisions were taken and specific duties were given to the party and relevant government authorities.

In assessing the work of the session, Babrak Karmal said: The processes of the national and democratic revolution in the DRA during the past few years are daily becoming deeper and broader, and strong and firm steps have been taken to improve the living standard of the workers. Fundamental and important issues were discussed in the 13 plenums of the PDPA Central Committee and in the sessions of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee.

In assessing the activities of the party and government organs in the first 4 months of 1363 [beginning 21 March 84], Babrak Karmal said:

Further deepening of the revolution process in the country requires unreserved implementation of the past decisions for the consolidation of the political authority of the workers and defense of the gains of the revolution in the country.

The social organizations established to mobilize the people in the implementation of the gains of the revolution — among them the NFF — are the great manifestation of the organization of all national and patriotic forces. Our heroic Armed Forces, as earnest guardian of the honor of the homeland and revolution, is crushing the last nests of the counterrevolutionaries without fear and with courage. The country's men and women, following the tradition of our proud ancestors, have taken up weapons to rid our beautiful homeland of the filth of the sworn enemy of our people. During this period our heroic Armed Forces have inflicted deadly blows on the enemies, and our party organizations and government organs have attained vivid victories for the implementation of the action program of the PDPA as the foundation for the activities and resolutions of the party and government.

Babrak Karmal added:

Defense of the gains of the revolution and creation of a prosperous and just society in the country requires careful, productive, and revolutionary work. We should organize work in such a way as to meet the need of our people and revolution.

The most important and sacred duty before us at the present time is the defense of the sacred land against the wicked and shameless aggression of the barbarous and exported counterrevolutionaries, these devout agents of U.S. imperialism and its criminal allies.

Defense of the workers' interests is strongly linked with further strengthening of the ranks of the Armed Forces, enhancing its combat ability and conscious discipline; we must pay serious attention to the unity of party, people, and Armed Forces; revolution defense groups in the villages and hamlets must be strengthened; ground must be prepared for this task so that every patriotic youth assumes a valuable role in the defense of the motherland and the revolution.

In order to accomplish the above duties, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has issued specific instructions to the leadership of the DRA Defense Ministry, to the conscription and call-up commission and to the security forces of the country.

Regarding the implementation of the complex plan for 1363 [beginning 21 Mar 1984] and paying attention to the genuine and essential needs of the people, Babrak Karmal said:

The counterrevolutionaries, on the instruction of their criminal masters, are trying to paralyze the economic network of the country and create distress in the life of the workers. The destruction of hospitals, bridges, communications lines, and schools is a serious part of their plan of action; at this moment great losses have resulted in this regard. We should not provide opportunity for the counterrevolutionaries to implement their evil objectives.

Paying attention to improving medical services, restoring and expanding schools and cultural institutions and developing the agriculture and communications should be the program of the day.

Babrak Karmal said: Political work among the masses and explaining to them the objectives of the revolution must be carried out responsibly and followed-up constantly. We do not allow anyone to cover up truth from our noble people or pass it to them in a distorted form. The revolution belongs to the people. An irresponsible, superfluous, and [words indistinct] attitude toward the fundamental demands of the people, no matter which authority, is a treachery to the objectives of the party, revolution, and people from our point of view.

The organs of our government have the role to serve the people, not to rule the people. This point must be clearly understood by all that we are decisively against any kind of law-breaking, indifference, oppression, and cruelty.

In approving the statement of Babrak Karmal, the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has given serious duties to the responsible departments of the PDPA Central Committee and ministries on the implementation of democratic land reform in the country, improvement of irrigation, digging of wells, cleaning water canals and springs, restoring dams, restoring and expanding the medical service network, schools, cultural institutions, and the implementation of the law on the local organs of the state administration.

In relation to the role of cadres in the execution of party duties, Babrak Karmal said:

The advancement of any important action, in the first instance, depends on the person in charge of its implementation. It is emphasized once more that in selecting cadres, the principles of worthiness, knowledge, experience, faithfulness to the aspirations of the revolution and people, and the spirit of devotion and sacrifice of the individual should be considered. The work of an individual to meet the needs of workers is the only standard for his personality and nothing else. This issue must be raised in full at a PDPA Central Committee plenum.

In explaining the importance of political work among the nationalities and tribes, Babrak Karmal said:

Our country's brave tribes and clans possess old and proud traditions full of struggles against injustice, oppression, and aggression. Relentless and serious work must be organized to improve the living standard of the country's tribes and clans, and the aspirations of the revolution should be passed to them. The long-lasting tradition of tribal assemblies can play a formidable role in the solution of the immediate problems and creation of nationwide peace. At this very moment in the tribal areas of the country, courageous women, at the side of brave men, are becoming ready to struggle for the implementation of the revolution's objectives.

Babrak Karmal said: In explaining the national objectives of the revolution, the intelligentsia, youth, lecturers, teachers, and patriotic clergy of our country have a formidable role. In the first instance, the ground should be prepared to extend the political awareness of the country's intelligentsia so that they can place themselves at the service of the homeland and revolution with careful [word indistinct]. The feeding of hostile enemy propaganda, nonexplanation of facts about the revolution — if these are carried out by the intelligentsia it will be regarded as a major sin against the people and revolution.

Babrak Karmal gave specific instructions to the responsible departments of the PDPA Central Committee and responsible organs of the government about the intensification of political work among the people, tribes, clans, and intelligentsia.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo session also gave special duties to the responsible organs on the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the country's independence and also regarding the improvement of the mass media and the Ministry of Communication. [sentence as heard]

In assessing the present international situation Babrak Karmal said: At present, at the international level, the question about the existence or nonexistence of mankind is being raised. International imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and its allies, by expanding the broad network of deadly nuclear weapons and bases in the world and space, is dragging the world to the brink of a destructive nuclear war. The unholy collaboration of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, the militarist Government of Pakistan, Iranian reaction, the use of Pakistan and Iran as a springboard for increasing interference against the DRA, are the manifestation of one clear fact: The reactionary regimes of these countries, by resorting to militarism, are threatening peace — this sacred ideal of all humanity — in the region and in the world.

The DRA, believing in the principle of peaceful coexistence, noninterference, and solution of issues through direct talks, wants good relations with neighboring countries and the world.

Peace is the sacred wish of all humanity. The socialist camp, headed by the great USSR, has taken a position in the sacred fortress of peace, justice, and social progress. The courageous people of Afghanistan are defending peace, freedom, and justice with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Security Forces Attack Rebels in Provinces

LD091026 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] A spokesman of the security forces of Kabol Province reported to a BAKHTAR correspondent that as a result of successful operations mounted recently in the Paghman region by the courageous security forces, a number of armed rebels were crushed. One recoilless artillery piece with its 51 shells, 1 U.S.-made heavy machine gun, 1 DSHK with its 11,840 rounds of ammunition, 11 various weapons with 12,500 rounds of ammunition, 91 antitank and antipersonnel mines, 53 mortar shells, and 17 rocket launcher shells were seized from these criminals.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a spokesman of the security forces in Balkh Province, reported that recently a successful operation was mounted in the province, resulting in a number of rebels being crushed; 3 of them, with 11 various weapons and 3 hand grenades, were captured.

As a result of operations mounted in Parwan Province, 8 rebels were crushed and 12 various weapons with 3,140 rounds of ammunition were seized from them; 1 DSHK, 7 various weapons, and a weapons and ammunition depot were destroyed.

As a result of the operations mounted in Konarha, Paktia, Faryab, and Takhar Provinces by the vigilant security forces, a number of armed rebels who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of these regions were crushed. A quantity of weapons and various ammunition were seized from them, while a number of their weapons and ammunition were destroyed.

AFP: Opposition Calls for 27 Aug General Strike

BK051307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Dhaka, Aug 5 (AFP) — Bangladesh's two major opposition alliances today announced a nationwide half-day general strike on August 27, to protest the holding of a general election under martial law and the participation of General Ershad's military government.

The announcement by the 15- and seven-party alliances came simultaneously at two major rallies near Baitul Mukarram Mosque square here, only a few hundred meters from the presidential palace.

Gen Ershad has announced that elections to parliament, which he suspended by imposing martial law when he came to power in early 1982, will be held in December.

Though organised separately, the rallies were held side by side and addressed by Sheikh Hassina Wajed of the 15-party alliance and Begum Khaleda Zia of the seven-party alliance.

They were followed by processions through the main streets, with marchers shouting anti-government slogans.

Gen Ershad has set up a political party, Janadol, to back him and his government in the elections, and hinted that martial law might be lifted afterwards.

Both alliances in separate but identical declarations today reiterated their opposition to martial law and demanded fair elections under a caretaker government.

Any election under martial law with Gen Ershad taking part under the banner of Janadol would be a farce, they said.

Today's rallies came on a day of demonstration announced by the alliances last month.

Prime Minister Sends Message to Jayewardene
BK091606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] A message from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi was conveyed to the Sri Lankan president, Mr Jayewardene, today. A PTI report from Colombo says the high commissioner, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal, conveyed the message during a 1/2-hour meeting with Mr Jayewardene.

BBC: Gandhi Campaign To Pressure Jayewardene
BK100735 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Mark Tully report in "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, is engaged in an international diplomatic campaign in what is seen as an effort to persuade President Jayewardene to reach a political settlement with Sri Lanka's Tamil community. She has written to the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and to President Reagan, appealing to them to put pressure on the Sri Lankan Government to negotiate with the Tamils in order to (?end) terrorism in the north of the island. Mark Tully is in Colombo, and he has sent us this report:

[Begin recording] Mrs Gandhi told Parliament in Delhi that India would not intervene in Sri Lanka. But at the same time she made it clear that the offer of her good offices to help the two sides to reach a settlement was still open. After the anti-Tamil riots in Sri Lanka last year India did play a role in bringing the government and Tamil politicians to the negotiating table. But it now appears that Mrs Gandhi has been trying to bring other international pressure to bear on President Jayewardene. She has written three letters to the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and she has also written to President Reagan. The substance of her letters has been an appeal to both leaders to bring pressure to bear on the Sri Lankan president to negotiate a political settlement with the Tamils. Mrs Thatcher is due to visit Sri Lanka next month. Apparently neither leader has reacted very positively to Mrs Gandhi's approaches. The all-party conference set up by the Sri Lankan president to discuss a settlement with the Tamils is due to meet again next week. But it is not expected to (?go) very far. [end recording]

Government Creates Antiterrorist Force
BK091114 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The government has decided to raise a new force to deal with terrorists. This was disclosed by the home minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, in the Lok Sabha last night. He was replying to the 7-hour-long debate on communal riots in different parts of the country.

Mr Rao said that a director general has already been appointed. The force will be highly trained and equipped with proper weaponry. This force can also be used to put down communal riots. He said a proposal for special insurance scheme for riot victims has already been sent to the Finance Ministry for scrutiny and examination. The home minister said that a strong consensus has emerged during the debate that the government and the people should do everything possible to put down communalism of all kinds. Mr Rao said that places where communal riots occur frequently are very few. It was however disturbing to note that communal tension is now spreading to new areas. The center had raised three special peacekeeping battalions in 1981-82 and recently sanction was given to raise five more battalions to tackle the problem.

Earlier, members from both sides called for a ban on communal parties. Expressing their deep concern over the recurring communal riots in different parts of the country, they demanded stringent actions against people responsible.

Satellite Problem Interrupts Communications
BK100856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Here is an announcement: An official announcement by the Department of Space says the INSAT-IB satellite-based telecommunications and other services were interrupted last night at about 2145 [1615 GMT] hours when the satellite lost its earth pointing during her routine maneuver. The service will be resumed soon after the spacecraft is brought back into its normal on-orbit mode of operation. The operation is expected to be resumed late tonight. The announcement says the INSAT-IB spacecraft is safe.

Domestic Hijack Attempt Thwarted in Bangalore
BK101246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] A hijack attempt by a passenger of an Indian Airlines plane was aborted by the presence of mind of the pilot. The incident occurred when the Mangalore-Bangalore IAC flight was approaching Bangalore airport this morning. The passenger entered the cockpit and told the pilot that he possessed dynamite and demanded interviews with some important persons in the state. The pilot urged the passenger to sit in the cockpit and alerted the ground staff. On landing at Bangalore airport, the police took the passenger into custody.

Our Bangalore correspondent reports that security arrangements have been tightened.

PATRIOT on U.S. 'Political Slant' at Olympics
BK090715 Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Aug 84 p 4

[From "Comment" column: "Olympic Harassment"]

[Text] Reports from Los Angeles confirm suspicions stoked by what was heard but not seen over television during the India-U.S. hockey match — that the Indians were being maltreated by pro-Khalistan demonstrators. The booing of Indian players came through loud and clear but the camera did not care to expose

these people to public gaze in India. Agency reports have said that the Indian flag was trampled upon and officials and such eminent Indian Olympians as hockey star Bolbir Singh were heckled and abused for rescuing the flag. It is said that a protest has been lodged but given the proclivity of the security guards who maintained that "demonstrations are not against the law" not much is likely to be done to protect the national honour of the participants. It has been said that the Indian team may withdraw if such things are repeated and there will be few in India who will not endorse the move.

The Los Angeles Olympics, notwithstanding protestations to the contrary are, indeed, being used to propagate the U.S. concept of international relations, and for such countries as India, considered by Washington to be on the other side of the political divide, things will not be comfortable. The political slant came through during the commentary on the opening ceremony. Long before it was to appear on the scene the commentator made special mention of New Zealand where there has recently been a change of government bringing to power a political party which does not see eye to eye with the U.S. on military developments in the region. The applause given to Romania and the obvious glee that it did not join the Soviet Union in the boycott of the Games is the kind of attitude that has surfaced. The so-called Khalistan movement is nothing but a flash in the pan, but official U.S. attitude of encouragement to it must not be tolerated.

NEPAL

Government Announces Reorganization of Radio Nepal

BK091622 Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] His Majesty's Government [HMG] has decided to run Radio Nepal under the development board with effect from August 17 in line with the budget speech of 1984/85.

According to the Ministry of Communication, Radio Broadcast Service Committee formed under the Development Board Act, 1956, will have the communication secretary as its honorary chairman.

Representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Law and Justice and Home Panchayat are the members of the board. Two members will be nominated by HMG from among distinguished persons of the nongovernment sector. The manager of the Radio Broadcast Service will be the member secretary.

The decision was made with a view to develop Radio Nepal by effecting timely reform and revitalisation.

It also aims at developing the Radio Broadcast Service in an institutional way by making it economically independent and self-reliant.

Under the proposed plan, the duration of commercial service will be extended from four hours at present to ten hours by starting a second channel.

Annual income of Radio Nepal is expected to rise from 3.2 million rupees in 1983/84 to about 20 million in 1984/85, thereby lessening the financial burden of HMG by 12.5 million rupees and enabling Radio Nepal to bear its general and development expenditure.

On the other hand, the remuneration of the employees will be significantly increased. Provisions will also be made to diversify the radio programmes and to avoid the repetition of programmes as far as possible.

In the course of making the radio broadcast service economically independent and self-reliant, provisions will also be made to broadcast advertisements during interesting and entertaining programmes over and above the commercial service.

Likewise, various agencies and institutions of HMG will also be charged fees for sponsoring their respective programmes.

Journalists Protest Proposed Press Restrictions

BK051704 Hong Kong AFP in English 1637 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Katmandu, Aug 5 (AFP) — Five Nepalese journalists were arrested here today after beginning a hunger strike in protest against new press regulations. The local newspaper publishers and editors were protesting at the open year theatre [as received] against a press law, implemented by the year-old government of Lokendra Chand, that aims to standardize local journals and newspapers.

The same journalists were arrested on Friday after symbolically burning candles in daylight in what they said was a plea for justice from parliament, the National Panchayat.

Explaining the objectives of the new press and publication act, Communications Minister Prakash Lohini said: "I want to standardize journalism in Nepal by fixing the minimum qualification of a viable editor of the local press and a certain capital to run the papers with a bank guarantee.

"We are negotiating with the government-recognized journalist association...to make necessary changes in the regulations, but some unregistered and a very insignificant number of journalists are trying to politicalise the issue," he said.

SRI LANKA

Delhi: Troops Kill Two, Wound Others in Jaffna

BK100258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] In Sri Lanka, President Jayewardene has called for an all-party conference to discuss the ethnic issue. The conference is expected to be held next week.

Meanwhile, there has been further violence in the north of the island. Reports from Colombo say that troops fired in Jaffna, killing two and wounding several others.

The leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr Amirthalingam, yesterday toured Velvettithurai, where the security forces have reportedly gone on a rampage.

Athulathmudali Expects Continued Trouble

BK101302 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Mark Tully report in the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Sri Lankan minister for national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, has said he expects that the trouble involving Tamil separatists in the north of the country will continue. He was speaking at the first government news conference since the latest upsurge in violence began last Saturday. Mark Tully reports from Colombo:

[Begin recording] The minister said he had the information about the start of the terrorists' offensive and he now had the information that it would continue. He said one of the main reasons for the secessionists' offensive was to draw attention to Sri Lanka during the current session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. He also said that they wanted to provoke the majority Sinhalese community to riot as they did last year. The minister was confident that this would not happen again. He said that the main targets of the separatists had been banks, police stations, and military personnel. He gave the total number of

deaths as 32, including 6 members of the security forces. Earlier, officials in Colombo had talked of up to 100 deaths. The minister denied that the port of Velvettithurai had been shelled. He said the Navy had no weapons capable of shelling. He produced photographs showing boats and houses intact, but he did admit that the port had been cordoned off to allow for a search for people who had killed two sailors on Saturday. He also admitted that some people had fled their houses either out of fear of the security forces or of the guerrillas, and that 12 people had died. The minister also admitted that Israelis and British were involved in training the security forces, but he said that no foreigners were involved in operations. [end recording]

TULF Leader Comments on Jayewardene Proposal

BK031445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Colombo, Aug 3 (AFP) — The proposed second legislative chamber to alleviate the grievances of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority will not satisfy Tamil aspirations, the leader of the moderate Tamil party was today quoted as saying.

The *ISLAND* newspaper reported that Appapillai Amirthalingam, leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), said the party was still discussing the proposal made last month by President Junius Jayewardene, but that it did not look "promising at face value."

When the national roundtable conference seeking solutions to the country's ethnic problems resumed late last month, President Jayewardene proposed the setting up of a second chamber to provide for representation from Tamil areas not represented currently since TULF lost its seats in Parliament late last year for absenting itself continuously for three months.

The second chamber will also be a place for discussions on legislation, ethnic, religious and communal issues, and airing grievances.

Mr. Amrithalingam reportedly told the *ISLAND* that it was premature to say if the TULF would quit the discussions, due to resume on August 17, if it concluded that the second chamber idea was unsatisfactory.

The TULF is now discussing the proposal with the main political parties, the paper said.

Meanwhile the party has decided to continue its non-violent struggle for an independent Tamil state in the country's north and east, in the face of what it calls discrimination against Tamils by the Sinhalese majority. The next campaign is expected to be launched in the eastern province.

The TULF "week of mourning" in late July, held to mark the first anniversary of the ethnic riots in which nearly 400 people were killed, was punctuated by explosions on three successive days in Jaffna, the northern capital.

The explosions were caused by militant separatist groups opposed to the TULF's non-violent struggle, who disrupted a TULF fast and later tried to rob two state-owned institutions.

Shortly afterwards State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis told newsmen that militant groups appeared to be dictating to the TULF and doubted the usefulness of continuing a dialogue with that party.

Khomeyni Speech on Islam, Role of Army, Radio
GF091600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, to high-ranking government and military officials at Jamaran Mosque in Tehran 9 August — recorded, 35 minutes long]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In reply, I greet all these gentlemen, all the Iranian nation, and all the world Muslims, and all the oppressed on this auspicious 'id day. I pray to the great sacred God that for this sacred 'id day he may send his grace on the Muslims, that he may help them, and protect them from the oppressors. [cheers]

I have regretted two matters on several occasions. One of these is more regrettable than the other. It is that during the whole period since the beginning of Islam to today, they [not specified] did not allow a government favored by Islam to be established. Even the prophet of Islam, peace be upon him and his progeny, were engaged against opposition, war, and dissention and could not set up a government as he must have wanted. During the time of all other imams as well, until the time of Imam Amir, whose time was occupied by the war against the hypocrites who are worse than the infidels, his government was not allowed to take root and exist according to his requirements. If he had been allowed some respite, his governement could have established itself and the precedent that would have been set by him would have provided guidance to mankind throughout the ages. Therefore, we should regret this matter because we have been deprived of this example and the greatest grace.

The second matter is one which was not allowed to happen and did not in fact happen: the imams were also not allowed to do what they had wanted to do. This matter is also very regrettable indeed. I think this one deserves the greater regret of the two. Otherwise why, on the eve of his death, had the Prophet of Islam, in (?secret) given Hazarat-e 'Ali, who later narrated the incident, special knowledge? This small quantity of knowledge that we today have or the philosophers or the jurists have is not all the knowledge. What was that knowledge which Hazarat-e 'Ali spoke about at times when he said that he had the divine knowledge of divinity encompassing all knowledge [words indistinct]. It was not the knowledge of logic. It was not certainly knowledge by reasoning. He had that knowledge already. This knowledge of philosopy that we now possess was not there then. This is a matter of regret that he was not given the chance and little could be done.

At that time they did not possess the means to spread this knowledge, and all this knowledge that he had went with him. We should regret this matter till the end of this world because we did not benefit from this knowledge. This formal knowledge that is being dispensed by publishers and writers does not include that divine knowledge. However, since that divine knowledge could not be conveyed easily to others it has been a matter of regret for the imams because they could not find the people that could absorb this special knowledge. They could not fully study the Koran which is the treasure of all knowledge. They could not explain to us the Koran's hidden meaning. This is one of the regrets that we must carry to our graves.

The Koran today is under a veil. It is a curtain. There are some verses in the Koran which human beings have to some extent discussed, yet what should have been, has not been, and cannot be done. The Koran has also come for the divine people. If the Koran did not have hidden meaning, the people could have acted upon it. This is the key point which we must regret until the end.

Imam Reza, peace be upon him, who was also taken away through deceit by force and there they did whatever they wanted to do with him, faced the same situation. He was not allowed to establish a government or obtain the means that would allow him to dispense his knowledge: The divine knowledge that he wanted to spread [words indistinct], and it was the knowledge of the shari'a that he wanted to spread. However, this did not happen, conditions were not right.

Therefore, on these matters, we should be regretful. We have not fully reached the Koran. The commentaries that have been written on the Koran, from the beginning until now, these are not really commentaries on the Koran. These are mere translations that here and there (?just touch) the Koran. These cannot be called commentaries. So, what comes from God returns to God.

What we have lost is the just government of God. It did not say that we could do something. Now that the great God has graced this nation and has placed his gracious hand over these people, again you see what is being done against this government. It is not believed that our workers can establish Islam. Whatever incident or crime that happens throughout the world, the Iranians and the Iranian Government are said to have had a hand in it. This is what is being propagated.

If something happens in the Red Sea, or in the Gulf of Suez, it is done by Iranians. However, this slanderous propaganda, although anti-Iranian, does not mean much; but at least the world is beginning to think that after all something is indeed happening in Iran. This propaganda continues day and night against Iran and Islam. Those that so attack Islam and Iran are really worried about Iran or Islam. They feel that if Iran gains power, they will lose all their profits.

You may have noticed today that despite all these hardships and entanglements that are facing Iran, and a considerable part of the world is against Islam, and that we have no more friends than can be counted on the fingers of a hand, you will note that Islam has also been dragged to the palaces at the Kremlin and to the White House. It has also reached Latin America, and also Africa. We have been declared criminals because we profess Islam. In fact they worry little about Islam. In fact they are against Islam.

But the flash of light that came from Iran and spread throughout the world has made those who do not agree with Islam now seem to favor Islam. They want an Islamic law with limits. This all has happened due to the group that is in Iran. It is not only just becoming Muslims anymore [words indistinct]. So much so that that Saddam Husayn also offers prayers. Now he has become acquainted with prayers. All have become pious Muslims. Here is a point to be noted. This is a matter of good tidings that, God willing, the light of God will be spread. [cheers] The Iranian nation has been promised God's victory. God has promised this.

However we should think of the victory of Islam, the victory of God. We should think of serving God and of the victory of the religion of God. If we carried out this task, then God's promise will be fulfilled and his support is guaranteed.

We should know what we are facing in this great commotion going on in the world. As I have always said, all gentlemen wherever they be, the ulema in Iranian cities, the Friday imams, the ones in the Iranian Majlis, or the government people, should help each other so that they can carry this burden.

However, I have a few complaints. I see a few defects which I might as well mention here. It may be called [word indistinct], it may be calleds revenge-seeking. We should always think of Islam, even if engaged in thoughts about ourselves, or about our own profits. We should think of Islam because it is Islam that assures us our profits. If we are clergymen, we should defend Islam tooth and claw. If we are worldly people, our world is also a particular world.

Today, God forbid, if a disturbance appears within the Islamic Republic, you should have no doubts about how it will be treated. If you are not aware, you should become aware. You should feel the danger that threatens the Islamic Republic and you all should feel this threat. We are still on the road and we have not yet been able to achieve what we have wanted to achieve. However, we have reached a point where nations have become aware of us. The nations have awakened to the matter. They will further awaken.

It is, however, for us to see that we do things and we choose ways that allow us to remain united even when having differences. Even if we have differences, we should have differences like school children. They remain friends, companions, even if at times they fight each other. After they have had their fight they again sit together as friends.

You should have no enmity among you. You all have one objective which is to achieve what Islam wants you to achieve. I do hope you will achieve this, unity of objective and one goal — Islam. If you find that certain talk harms the status of the Islamic Republic, you should avoid it. There may be differences everywhere but they should remain differences, academic differences.

At the schools of the great ulema, like Mirza Shirazi, who taught me the two lessons I was assigned which continued for 5 hours, there used to be all kinds of commotion but it was nothing serious. There used to be no enmity, only discussion. In enmity, one beats the other. This is neither the way of Islam nor has it any Islamic objectives. In fact, it is non-Islamic.

The idea is to have debate, to say what one thinks.. As far as discussion and debate are concerned, they should be practiced. One should thrash out an idea and one should reach a conclusion. However, we must understand the matters now before us. This is the matter of our involvement with the world in general, as well as with our country. We should live in a way that we review all the pros and cons of problems with patience, and then go into the matter in depth. Only after we have done this can we act. I might as well mention here that if an incident between officials and members of the Majlis, or something that appears in the speeches of the Majlis members (?had the radio not mentioned it), were to remain in camera, it would not be blown up so much. However because it is charged, and rightly so, with the duty to inform the people, the fact is that something that happens within the Majlis reflects on all the people What is even more dangerous, is that it is reflected on the Revolution Guards Corps and the Army.

As we had wanted, and as all the world wants, the Army should remain aloof from political matters. They understand what we are saying. We who want the Corps to be God's army, and it should have no factions, should leave politics alone; if politics enters the Corps and the Army, it will be the end of the Corps and the Army. This is a matter of which you should be aware. This is your country. The Majlis is your own. The government is your own. The Army is yours, the Corps is yours. Everything is yours.

You should be aware that your problems are reflected throughout the country and in all the world. Every word which is said here is interpreted, dissected, and broadcast all over the world; and it is finally said that it was Iran who attacked. They are not really concerned. But they want to find a way to reach what they want to reach.

Despite the fact that the government announces that these minings, these piracies at sea and in the air are not connected with us, and that we are against all such things and regret a group of innocent, frightened people who are pulled and pushed this way and that, yet they just continue saying that we (?want) war. What Radio Iran has said regarding piracy was different from what we had said. Such things should not be said on the radio. It must stop immediately. The radio should not say things without understanding them first, thus bringing blame to Iran. If they [theradio] utter something at one time, it may not have been said by the government. But the radio is considered the voice of the government, saying what the government wants it to say.

They should think about this matter. It seems that their officials do not understand these things.

How is it possible that we can support an issue which is against the sentiments of the world, against Islam, and against common sense. They move one group from one place to another and lay mines in a certain place. Laying mines in a place is tantamount to wiping out a group of inocent people. How can Islam allow such a thing? How can Iran permit this? How can the Jondollah [army of God] allow such a thing? But you should know what problems we are facing. Whatever happens is attributed to us.

We should think hard: All you gentlemen want Islam. The Majlis wants Islam, and the government, the Army, and the Corps also want the same. Was it proper for the Corpsmen to express their support for this faction or that? What is your concern about what is happening at the Majlis?

In the matter of the elections, I was informed that there was also some talk among the Corpsmen. The elections are held in various localities. What Corpsmen have the right to create differences? It is unbecoming to the Corps. It is unbecoming to the Army. Such things go against the oath that the Corpsmen take and same applies to the Army.

In our talk and actions, which are watched over by the great God, we should know that whatever we say in secret or hidden is being heard all over the world. When we utter a word it is broadcast all over the world: we should think twice before saying something. We should think whether what we want to say is beneficial to our country. It may be against your way. But it is not our way. You should say a thing in a way that will not reflect upon the government or the Majlis or work toward their detriment. It should not weaken them or reflect on all of us. We are all responsible. They spread propaganda any way they can.

That donkey Saddam Husayn, every time he gets a chance that unfortunate man says that he will level Khark Island anytime he wishes. We know that any time he gets the chance or the power, he will not stop at Khark Island and will go as far as destroying Tehran. He is such a nasty character. However, he cannot do this. He has been struck in the mouth. The situation is critical in Iraq. It is unlikely that even the big powers pay that much attention to him. However, for the sake of bragging among themselves, they say such things. The mass media then takes up the tune, saying that Saddam Husayn said this to the people or when he was giving the escapees medals for bravery [laughter by the audience] he said such and such. This is what is being said.

However, we should pay attention and really beware of the Lord. We must always see ourselves in the presence of the Almighty at all times. The Almighty is present and a witness to our deeds and thoughts. I tell those who are abroad in various places and are enjoying themselves that they do not know this Islamic Republic. They say that they are experts on Islam or social sciences, but I say you do not know your own nation. If you did, you would not be in the present situation.

If you knew the Iranian nation you would know that the Islamic Republic is not based on individuals. Do not say that so and so is about to die, he has lost his speech and so on. Do not give yourselves such hopes. It is now over 3 years that you have been saying that the republic will be destroyed in 2 months! Thank God the republic is enjoying its power, our Army has its power, the Guards Corps, the mobilization forces, the Gendarmerie, all.... [sentence unfinished]

Our nation is an aware one; it is a nation that gives its youth. There are mothers who give their young and come like roaring lions saying that they are ready for more. The passage of one individual will not affect such a nation. The day the headquarters of the Republican Party was blown up and those dear ones were destroyed, they said a few more to go and all would be ended. They think that the Isalmic Republic is a few of us. All the people of the Islamic Republic take note of the issues. One notices in villages that even the villagers can discuss issues. Do not sit and think what will happen if someone dies, it does not work with such a nation.

I hope, God willing, we will pay attention to issues and the general interests of Islam, the issues and problems of our country. Based on such things we can talk anywhere and argue issues but with attention to this. I pray to the Almighty for the health and welfare of all the gentlemen and especially those who are involved with affairs and who are serving this dear country. I hope that the Lord will give all of you the opportunity to serve this nation. [chanting]

I hope that we will be able to serve this innocent nation which has been the victim of harsh treatment from a monarchy, the likes of which no one has suffered, now that they wish to take a free breath. God's peace and benediction be upon you.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Mining of Red Sea, Suez

GF100828 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis and Imam Khomeyni's representative at the Supreme Defense Council, who is currently in the city of Mashhad, delivered a speech yesterday at a meeting attended by tens of thousands of the city's citizens at which he explained the great character of Imam Redz, peace be upon him. He also reviewed issues concerning the Islamic Revolution.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani affirmed that the victory and continuity of the Islamic Revolution in Iran is considered an important turning point. If we can end a period of 100 years, with God's help, the civilization which will begin cannot be shaken, even by nuclear bombs.

The Majlis speaker explained the plots by international arrogance and its agents against the Islamic Revolution including the imposed war, the use of chemical weapons, the attack on ships in the Persian Gulf, the use of long-range rockets against residential areas in the cities of Muslim Iran, and the plot of holding Iran responsible for the mining of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal [as heard]. He denounced these plots.

Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: If Iran were to be held responsible for the mining of the Red Sea and Suez Canal [as heard], then on the one hand, it would mean elevating the military strength of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the status of a world superpower and, on the other hand, would expose Iran as a country trying to create tension on international waterways. He noted that in this context, the behavior of the international arrogance is contradictory.

In another part of his speech, Hashemi-Rafsanjani explained Iran's economic policy in achieving self-sufficiency and industrial prosperity. He praised the Islamic Revolution because it is a revolution which has more than 1 billion supporters who echo its voice all over the world — from Indonesia and the PRC to the coasts of America.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani emphasized that the revolution has made the international arrogance fear a real or imaginary group — the unknown Islamic organization of Al-Jihad — and hold it responsible for the act of mining the Suez Canal [as heard], but this can only be done by a superpower. Such a revolution has frightened and terrified them.

Chief Justice Speaks on Hijacking, Mines

LD101149 Tehran IRNA in English 1110 GMT 10 Aug 84

["Friday prayers: Iran Against Making Land, Sea Routes Unsafe" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 10, IRNA — Addressing tens of thousands of worshippers at Tehran University today, Chief Justice Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said hijacking was against the principles of Islam.

He said the Islamic Republic could not make land and sea routes unsafe for people.

The chief justice's comments followed Prime Minister Musavi's denial of any Iranian involvement in the mining of the Red Sea and Imam Khomeyni's stance against hijacking and mine planting.

"How could we support something which is against world feelings, against Islam and against reason?" the imam said in a meeting with government officials Thursday.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili reiterated the Islamic Republic's determination to punish the aggressor Iraqi regime and get war reparations.

"Our first and last word is that the aggressor must be punished and reparations must be paid," he said.

He added: "America says that its interests are in danger (in the war). But as long as we live we do not recognise any interests for America in the region. Who has divided these interests to allow it (America) to demand interests from the other side of the world but at the same time I have no interests in my own home."

"America, the Soviet Union, Britain the colonialists and the arrogants in the world must know that in regions where the message of the Islamic Revolution has reached and Islamic principles have been accepted, we don't recognise any rights for them," the chief justice said.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,814

LD091721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] In its communique No 1,814 the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced:

Yesterday in the southern operational zone exchanges of heavy weapon fire continued; they were more intense in the Shalamcheh, Zayd, and Shahrani regions.

On various southern fronts of the country our combatants' artillery and mortar fire foiled the activities of the infantry and damaged construction equipment; and in an area to the west of the Arvand Rud they destroyed one mortar launcher, three observation posts and several enemy slit trenches and foxholes. In this regon the enemy suffered more than 34 dead or wounded.

In the western and northwestern operational zones the Islamic combatants completed their fortifications and defended their defense positions and zones. In the Qasr-e Shirin area our forces opened fire on an enemy motorized column and inflicted losses and casualties on the mercenaries.

Majlis Elections Held in Various Constituencies

LD091835 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Esfahan, Aug. 9, IRNA — People turned out at the polls here today to elect five representatives to the Majlis from among 10 candidates.

Elections were also held in 11 other constituencies for the election of more than a dozen representatives. The Council of Guardians nullified elections in Esfahan, Shiraz, Gaem-shahr, Jiroft, Faridan, Khomeyni-Shahr, Darab, Shahriar, Behshahr, Kuhdasht, Amol and Nur in the April 15 Majlis elections.

In Khomeyni-Shahr people voted for one candidate from among nine candidates, in Faridan one from three and in Jiroft one from four.

Bani-Sadr Interviewed on Events in Iran

LD091513 Paris Domestic Service in French 0540 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Reporter Philippe Caloni and Paris Radio correspondent Ulysse Gosset interview with former Iranian President Bani-Sadr; time and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Gosset] Mr Bani-Sadr, France is a particular target for Iran, notably because of its support for Iraq, which is at war with Iran. Do you believe that in recent times there have in fact been attempts by the Iranian side to become more open, and do you think that preparations are now underway for possible negotiations on this war and perhaps for the beginning of a settlement of the conflict?

[Bani-Sadr] I would say there is an impasse in the war. For 6 months the Khomeyni regime has been trying to attack, to prepare a great attack, but it is not succeeding. This blockage — also the economic blockage with a foreign trade deficit of 8 billion [currency not specified], a blockage on oil sales, and an increase in internal discontent — all this has meant that a part of the regime no longer believes in a victory in the Iran-Iraq war. It is thus trying to resolve this. But there is another [changes thought in mid-sentence] you see all these contradictions.

Today it is said that this [as heard] mine-laying is an act of revolutionaries; the next day the same radio station broadcasts the opposite point of view, that it is the Americans and the Israelis. This shows that there is a very active contradiction.

[Caloni] Let us look at the internal situation in Iran. This affects not only Iran but also a certain number of countries in the Middle East. In your opinion, has the post-Khomeyni era begun?

[Bani-Sadr] Yes, it has begun: Perhaps you saw Khomeyni's picture last night; it was very clear that he is very ill.

[Gosset] So, the war of succession is taking place between whom?

[Bani-Sadr] With the vote in parliament for the prime minister, it seems as if there is a truce, an armistice, even if only a temporary one, between Khomeyni and [name indistinct]. So all these people who are governing are trying to get closer together in order to maintain power. But these people do not have the people's support so they are forced not to (?lose) the hard-liners because it is the only way to govern: All those organizations of repression are the only way to govern in Iran.

[Gosset] Mr Bani-Sadr, do we know today where power lies in Iran? Does Ayatollah Khomeyni still concretely rule the country; does he make day-to-day decisions, or is there already a form of anarchy there because of his state of health?

[Bani-Sadr] I will speak about the picture I saw. It was the picture of a man who couldn't stand, didn't know where to go, where to sit: How do you think he can run the country? He was not the Khomeyni I knew when I was in Iran; it was another Khomeyni.

[Caloni] Mr Bani-Sadr, at a personal level: You were elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. What are you counting on doing and what can you do?

[Bani-Sadr] First of all we did what had to be done by boycotting the elections and this was supported. Since then we have chosen another tack — the war — thus, peace from the inside, that is, through appeals to the people not to go to the front, not to take part in the war — thus to impose peace. I believe that we have almost succeeded because as a result of all these campaigns, orders which have been given to attack have not been followed. Once at least, we are sure, the Armed Forces did not follow the order which had been given. So if we succeed in achieving peace, we are sure that by mobilizing the people we can progress to democracy.

[Caloni] In your opinion, will the solution come from the Army in Iran?

[Bani-Sadr] No, the solution will come from the people, because there is no solution from the Army in Iran. The failure of the shah, the failure of Khomeyni: These are failures of dictatorships. How do you suppose that a people which has not been able to support a (?2,500-year-old) regime and which at the moment is going to put an end to religious despotism could again agree to the Armed Forces governing Iran?

[Caloni] Mr President, thank you.

Kho'iniha on Pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia

LD091827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The imam's representative and the supervisor of Iranian pilgrims left for Saudi Arabia today. Before his departure Kho'iniha spoke to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Kho'iniha, as the imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, would you please tell us your assessment of the pilgrims' program this year?

[Kho'iniha] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With God's blessing and the efforts of various officials, for the first time arrangements were made to send 150,000 pilgrims. Their departures have already started.

Considering our own experience in previous years and our nation's decision, as inspired by the guidelines issued by the imam, we plan to have a pilgrimage this year which is based on God's wishes and Islam. Certain steps were taken along this path in previous years. However, we do hope to have a better pilgrimage this year. Despite our enemies' propaganda to the contrary, pilgrims from other countries have, to a great extent, realized the sublime objectives of the Islamic Republic as well as those of the Iranian Muslims. They know that we have no problem peculiar to us in Saudi Arabia; that the existing general problems concern the Islamic world. Having said that, there are no better places than Mecca and Medina to raise these general problems plaguing the Islamic world. [end recording]

Seven Drug Smugglers Executed in Zahedan

LD091724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report, the Islamic Revolution Court in Zahedan, with the approval of the High Court, found seven smugglers with criminal records guilty of being corrupt on charges of long-standing activities in the supply and distribution of narcotics and sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out last night in Zahedan.

Reportage on Rafiqdust Visit to Libya

For Tripoli and Tehran coverage of the visit to Libya of Iran's minister of the Islamic Revolutionary GuardsCorps, Mohsen Rafiqdust, including his reception by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his meeting with Chief of Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, see the North Africa section of the 10 August Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.